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Autore	Galen
Titolo	The Alexandrian summaries of Galen's on critical days : editions and translations of the two versions of the Jawami' / / with an introduction and notes by Gerrit Bos, Y. Tzvi Langermann
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Leiden, Netherlands : , : Brill, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	90-04-28222-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (161 p.)
Collana	Islamic Philosophy, Theology and Science. Texts and Studies, , 0169-8729 ; ; Volume 92
Disciplina	610.938
Soggetti	Prognosis Medicine, Greek and Roman Medicine, Arab Medical astrology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Preliminary Material -- The 'Summaries' and Other Recensions of Galen -- The 'Summaries' of On Critical Days -- The Arabic Versions of the 'Alexandrian Summaries' of Galen's On Critical Days -- The Translation of the Arabic Text -- The Hebrew Version of Shimshon ben Shlomo -- The Translation of the Hebrew Version -- Bibliography -- Arabic Glossary and Index (Princeton Manuscript) -- Hebrew Glossary and Index -- Index of Subjects.
Sommario/riassunto	Galen's impact on Islamic civilization, mainly on medicine but also on physics and philosophy, was enormous. His most important books were mediated through 'summaries' which not only shortened, but in some cases also revised Galenic teachings. Several versions of these summaries exist, and their appreciation is critical for a proper understanding of the development of medieval science. This book presents the first editions, translations, and studies of the remaining summaries to On Critical Days . In Galenic theory, fevers develop towards a crisis which will determine the fate of a patient. The cycle of crisis is known through observation, but the search for the cause leads

Galen and his later interpreters into the fields of astrology, arithmology, and more.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910818510703321
Autore	Boel Bent
Titolo	The European Productivity Agency and transatlantic relations, 1953-1961 / / Bent Boel
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Copenhagen, : Museum Tusculanum Press/University of Copenhagen, 2003
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (293 p.)
Collana	Studies in 20th & 21st century European history, , 1398-1862 ; ; v. 4
Disciplina	337.7304/09/045
Soggetti	Economic assistance, American - Europe - History Europe Economic policy United States Foreign economic relations Europe Europe Foreign economic relations United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 261-283).
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- TABLE OF CONTENTS -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- INTRODUCTION -- I. AMERICAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO WESTERN EUROPE, 1948- 53 -- II. A SHORT HISTORY OF THE EPA, 1953- 61 -- III. AN OPERATIONAL BRANCH OF THE OEEC -- IV. AN AMERICAN AID AGENCY -- V. A EUROPEAN FEDERATOR -- VI. EPA: A TRIPARTITE ORGANIZATION? -- VII. THE EPA AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATION -- VIII. THE EPA AND DEVELOPMENT AID: THE PILOT AREA IN SARDINIA -- IX. IMPACT OF THE EPA'S ACTIVITIES -- CONCLUSION.
Sommario/riassunto	A study of European co-operation and transatlantic relations in the 1950s as well as on the changes these relations underwent during the early postwar period. The European Productivity Agency (EPA) was created in 1953 as a semi-autonomous organization within the framework of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and wound up eight years later, in 1961, when the United States and Canada joined the OEEC countries and founded the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It was initially

designed as a means to "Americanize" Western Europe through the transfer of American techniques, know-how and ideas to the Old Continent, but, as Boel demonstrates, it increasingly became a framework within which the member countries sought "European" solutions to their problems. The EPA was the product of American ideas, actions and money, and embodied the merger of two of the United States' main foreign policy goals after World War II, namely increasing productivity and furthering integration among the countries of Western Europe. The agency was conceived as a major instrument for the "politics of productivity" which would enable Western European societies to overcome their social and political problems resulting from scarcity, particularly in countries such as France and Italy with strong communist parties. During its short-lived existence the EPA acted as an operational arm of the OEEC, accounting on average for over 40 percent of the overall OEEC expenditures. It implemented a vast array of activities aimed at improving productivity in industry, commerce, agriculture and distribution. Among its endeavours were efforts to develop management education, improve labor-management relations, and assist underdeveloped areas in the member countries. Many of its projects met with contrasted reactions and thus highlighted conflicts between trade unions and employers, differences amongst the OEEC countries as well as transatlantic squabbles. Bent Boel, PhD, is an associate professor in the Department of Languages and Intercultural Studies at the University of Aalborg.
